

**BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY
OF PARKS
IN DUN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN**

MARLAY PARK

**REPORT PREPARED FOR
DUN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL**

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655/01

Introduction

This report has been prepared for the Parks Department of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council as part of a built heritage inventory of parks in the county. The report examines the structures in Marlay Park and assesses their built heritage significance. All bridges, weirs and gateways are included in the report, other than gateways that are integral to the courtyard, farm yard etc.

The inventory includes at least one photograph of each structure, with a short descriptions, approximate dates or periods and an assessment of the heritage significance. This uses the rating system with categories for Regional, Local and None - with an additional category "low" for a small number of structures that were originally of Local value, though have been altered significantly. There are no structures in the park that would rate as being of "National" or "International" significance.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) has surveyed the area that includes Marlay Park, though the results have not yet been uploaded onto the NIAH website, www.buildingsofireland.ie. A small number of structures within the park have been included in this survey and some have been given a Regional rating, while others have not been rated.

The table of information in the appendix in this report gives a rating assigned as a result of this survey for each feature identified and this is included as "Heritage significance". The NIAH rating is included separately. In some cases, the rating assigned in this study is higher than the rating assigned by the NIAH, or a rating is assigned when none was assigned in the NIAH. There are no instances in which the present study assigns a lower rating than the NIAH.

The appendix to the report summarises the list of structures and includes the assessment of the heritage significance.

Historical background

The Marlay demesne has its origins in the early eighteenth century, when Thomas Taylor acquired about 12 hectares of land and built a house. It is unlikely, however, that any remnants of this phase of the occupation of the property are to be seen around the park, though there may be some early fabric surviving within the main house and possibly also in some of the outbuildings close by.

The acquisition of the property by David and Elizabeth La Touche in 1764, shortly after their marriage, brought the immense wealth of this banking family to bear on the development of the lands and also brought the name, Marlay being Elizabeth La Touche's family name. The La Touches developed the property, rebuilding the house and outbuildings and enlarging the extent of the demesne by acquiring adjoining land in 1776, 1777 and 1785. At its greatest extent the property amounted to 158 hectares, spread over the five townlands of Clarkstown, Haroldsgrange, Kilmashoge, Taylorsgrange and Whitechurch. This great expansion of the La Touche property coincided with the arrival in Ireland of the English landscape gardener, Thomas Leggett, who advertised his services in January 1781. Leggett was an adherent of the naturalistic style of gardening which had been initiated by Charles Bridgeman early in the eighteenth century and developed and popularised by William Kent. This style was adopted by the prolific landscape gardener, Lancelot Brown, whose name is most usually associated with this approach to gardening. This style did away with straight lines, except in the buildings and within the walled gardens, and opted instead for curved belts of trees enclosing substantial areas of parkland, often with individual specimen trees or clumps of trees. A similar approach was taken with water, with the modification of watercourses and the introduction of lakes and ponds, all with curved margins and downplayed means of damming the water.

The lands that David and Elizabeth La Touche acquired was crossed by the Little Dargle river, which rises on Two Rock mountain and runs northwards through Marlay, later splitting into two. One of these runs eastwards to join the Slang river at Dundrum, while the other continues north to flow into the Dodder at Rathfarnham. This river enters Marlay Park near the south-eastern corner of the park and runs northwards, to run across Harolds Grange Road about 150 metres to the east of the main house. There is also a small watercourse that runs into the park from College Road, further to the west and close to the present car park on College Road.

The park has two interconnected lakes, the larger of which runs more or less east-west, while the smaller one runs northwards, i.e. downstream, from part-way along the northern shore of the larger. The lakes are not shown on Taylor's map of 1816, but appear on Duncan's map five years later. It seems probable that their absence from the former is due to inadequacies in mapping rather than that the lakes were constructed in the second decade of the nineteenth century. The smaller lake is shown by Duncan in 1821 to be just as it is now, with an island.

While earlier maps such as those produced by John Rocque, John Taylor and William Duncan are extremely useful as indicators for how the landscape appeared in the past, their accuracy is limited and the detail not always reliable. The first published maps of the Dublin area that can be relied on for their detail are those of the Ordnance Survey, the first of which was published in 1843. Subsequent editions appeared in the 1860s, 1871, 1907 and 1936.

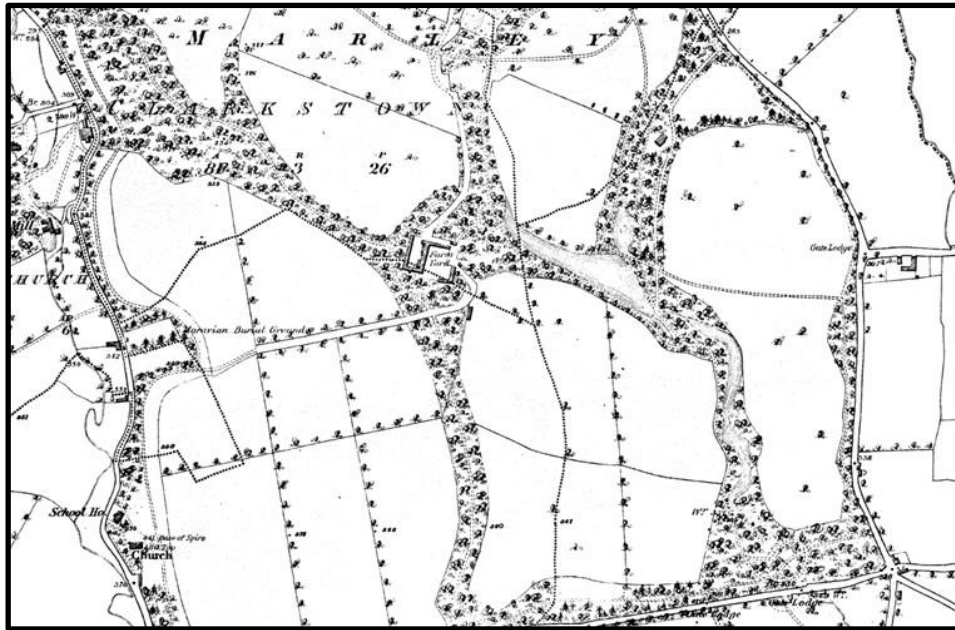


Figure 1: Detail of 1843 Ordnance Survey map

The Ordnance Survey six-inch map that was published in 1843 shows the two lakes much as they are today. It also shows a third lake, upstream to the south. This was created by damming the river at the eastern end of the larger lake, such that the river flooded its valley. This lake extended over a straight-line length of 320 metres, though taking the bends into account the total length would have been greater. Given the levels involved it is likely that this was two lakes, separated only by a weir to provide the two levels. The online coloured copy of this map has incorrectly coloured the river for a further 100 metres upstream. Downstream from the smaller lake the 1843 map shows that the river flowed in a more-or-less direct line to exit the grounds at the same point where it now leaves the park.

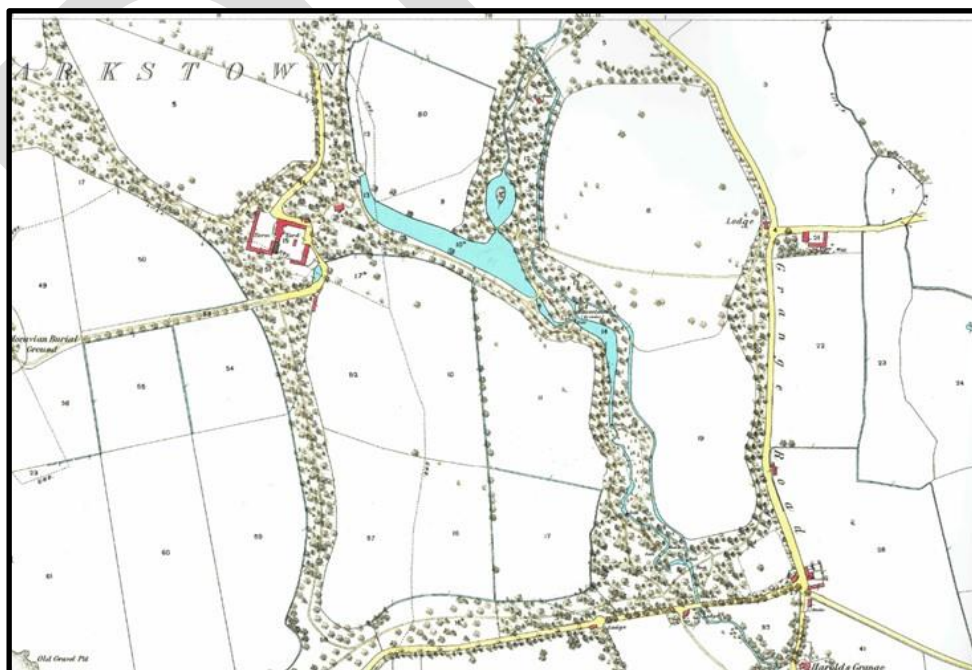


Figure 2: Detail of 1864 Ordnance Survey map

At some point between 1843 and 1864 the water features in Marlay were changed dramatically. This is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864, which shows the system more or less as it is today, though quite different to the layout shown on the 1843 map. The upper lake has gone, except for a small survivor at the downstream end. Not far from the point where the river enters the demesne it is split into two channels, with a new channel running parallel to the original, to the east, bypassing the lakes to join the main channel again further downstream than the smaller lake.

Marlay passed out of the hands of the La Touche family in the mid-nineteenth century and was sold through the Landed Estates Court. It changed hands more than once before being acquired in 1877 by Robert Tedcastle, the coal and shipping magnate. In 1910 he leased part of the estate to Grange Golf Club, which had recently been founded. In 1925 the property was sold to Robert Ketton Love; this family occupied the house until 1970 and in 1972 the property was acquired by Dublin County Council. The total area of land sold to Dublin County Council amounted to about eighty-six hectares, which is not much more than half of the original extent of the Marlay estate.

The Marlay property was upgraded by Dublin County Council over a three-year period following the acquisition and was opened as Marlay Park in 1975.

Built heritage inventory

The inventory below takes the various building categories together, commencing with the walls and gates that surround the park, followed by other gateways, the buildings, bridges, weirs and other structures. In the case of the weirs and bridges the sequence runs upstream from north to south along the river, before taking in the bridges that are not on the river.

The project brief recognises that a great deal of work has been done on some of the buildings in Marlay Park and suggests that while these may be listed in the survey there is no need for detail. The structures in this category are:

- The main house
- The courtyard
- The walled garden
- Laurelmere

Gates

The gates include those around the perimeter wall, or demesne wall, of the park and also include gateways within the park, some of which date to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.

Bridges

There are several water courses and ditches in Marlay Park, giving the park a varied collection of bridges. Some are simple concrete platforms with an iron or steel railing, others are of timber, while many are of stone, at least in their outward appearance. Some of these were constructed during the time that the house and demesne were in private ownership, while others were built in the late twentieth century to increase the permeability through the park. The majority of these were built to a good aesthetic standard to fit in well with the park, though some conceal modern concrete structures beneath their outer skin of granite.

Weirs

There are several weirs along the streams that run from south to north through the demesne. These were mostly constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to provide the lakes, to divert the waters and to create waterfalls. Some of these weirs are small, whether constructed of stone, concrete or timber, while others are more substantial. In this study any weir with a rise of less than about 250mm is not included.

BH-01 - Marlay House*Plate 1: Marlay House***Description:**

Two-storey over basement, seven-bay house; rendered façade with parapets and granite quoins. Slate roof.

Period of construction:	18 th Century
Materials:	Stone and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220011
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

Full details of this building are not required for this survey.

BH-02 - Courtyard

Plate 2: Western side of courtyard

Description:

Two-storey stable yard associated with Marlay House. The buildings range around four sides of a rectangular yard with entrances on the eastern, western and southern sides.

Period of construction:	18 th Century
Materials:	Stone and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220012
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Not rated

Comment:

Full details of the courtyard are not required for this survey.

BH-03 - Farm yard

Plate 3: Southern side of farm yard



Plate 4: Eastern side of farm yard from outside yard

Description:

Part single-storey and part two-storey farm complex ranged around two yards. Buildings date from a range of periods and some have been altered significantly.

Period of construction:	18 th century and later
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220016
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

Full details of the farm yard are not required for this survey.

BH-04 - Laurelmere Cottage

Plate 5: Laurelmere Cottage

Description:

Three-bay house with ground floor and attic storey in the Arts & Crafts style, though based on an earlier *cottage ornée* of 18th century date.

Period of construction:	18 th century and later
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220015
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

Full details of Laurelmere Cottage are not required for this survey.

BH-05 - Head gardener's cottage

Plate 6: Head gardener's cottage

Description:

Three-bay, two-storey house with slate roof and bracketed eaves.

Period of construction:	Early 19 th century
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220014
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

The house has been refurbished for use as a café, with significant alterations internally.

BH-06 - Ballinteer gate lodge

Plate 7: Gate lodge at Ballinteer Avenue

Description:

Three-bay, two-storey lodge; gable-ended. Built in tudor style with hood moulds over the windows and with bracketed barges. Front door is in southern gable, which is slightly set back at ground floor level behind the face of the façade above, the overhang being supported on a cast iron beam supported on two quatrefoil-section cast iron columns with pierced brackets.

Period of construction:	19 th century
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	60220020
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

The unusual iron feature at the front door lifts this building into a higher significance category. The recess of the front door is not sufficient to form a veranda or to give shelter.

BH-07 - Gate lodge

Plate 8: Lodge near western gate

Description:

Four-bay, single-storey gate lodge, set back from the boundary within the gateway. Hipped, slated roof. Chimney stack rising from ridge is crowned with machine-made red brick.

Period of construction:	Mid- to late-19 th century
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Low
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The lodge would have been built when the gateway was opened up to the west of the walled garden. The front façade and eastern façade have been rebuilt unsympathetically, faced with rubble granite.

BH-08 – Gate lodge

Plate 9: Ruined gate lodge

Description:

Walls of a disused gate lodge with opes stopped up.

Period of construction: Mid-18th century

Materials: Stone

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Low

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment:

The lodge would have gone out of use when the new gateway was opened up further to the west in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

BH-09 - Toilet block

Plate 10: Toilet block near northern boundary

Description:

Single-storey stone-clad building with gabled roof.

Period of construction:	Later 20 th century
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The building is of late date, probably built after the land was acquired by the county council in the early 1970s.

BH-10 - Railway building

Plate 11: Building associated with miniature railway

Description:

Single-storey stone-clad building with slate roof and wide eaves.

Period of construction:	c.1981
Materials:	Stone, slate and other materials
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The building is of late date and would appear to have been built as part of the construction of the infrastructure for the Dublin Society of Model and Experimental Engineers when the society moved to Marlay Park in 1981.

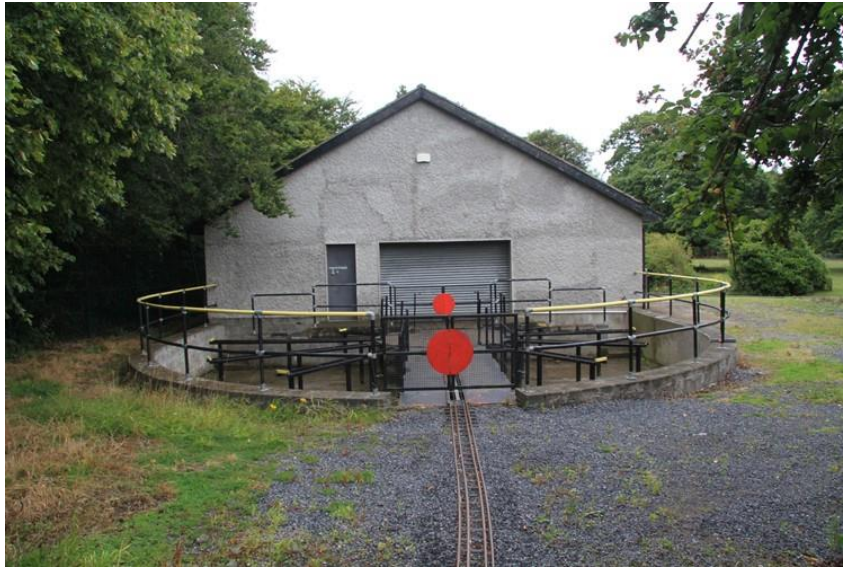
BH-11 - Miniature railway shed

Plate 12: Shed associated with miniature railway

Description:

Single-storey concrete shed.

Period of construction:	c.1981
Materials:	Concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The building is of late date and was been built as part of the construction of the infrastructure for the Dublin Society of Model and Experimental Engineers when the society moved to Marlay Park in 1981.

BH-12 - Timber shed

Plate 13: Timber shed

Description:

Single-storey timber-built shed.

Period of construction: Late 20th century

Materials: Timber

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment:

The building is of a purely utilitarian nature.

BH-13 - Perimeter wall

Plate 14: Part of perimeter wall of Marlay Park

Description:

Demesne wall approximately 2½ to 3 metres in height and running around the northern and eastern sides of the demesne. The southern side is bounded by a stone-faced wall of early 21st-century date.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Granite and lime
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The demesne of Marlay House would have been surrounded by a high stone wall. However, the demesne varied in extent with the initial acquisition of lands and, in the twentieth century, the disposal of lands. The heritage significance given above relates only to the eighteenth-century walls and not the wall on the southern boundary.

BH-14 – Gate number 1

Plate 15: Gate to the public car park, off Grange Road



Plate 16: Gate at entrance to car park

Description:

Gateway with two openings – an entrance and an exit – and three piers of dressed granite. Wing walls of granite rubble splay out to the sides and are terminated by piers of rubble granite. The two pairs of gates are ornate and are of mild steel.

Period of construction:	Later 20 th century
Materials:	Granite piers and walls, steel gates
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:

The gateway and gates are sympathetic to the style of the demesne; however, they are nonetheless of late date.

BH-15 – Gate number 2

*Plate 17: Gateway 2**Plate 18: Gate***Description:**

The gate piers are constructed with rock-faced granite ashlar and have pyramidal granite cap stones. The wing walls are short and shallow and are also constructed of rock-faced granite ashlar. The gates are ornate and are of wrought iron with cast iron bosses and spears.

Period of construction:	Later 19 th century
Materials:	Granite piers and walls, wrought iron gates
NIAH reference:	60220019
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

The gateway and gates are of later nineteenth century date, when this gateway was opened up.

BH-16 – Gate number 3

*Plate 19: Gateway 3**Plate 20: Gates***Description:**

Gateway with piers of rock-faced granite ashlar. Wing walls of rock-faced granite ashlar splay out to the sides and are terminated by more substantial piers, also of rock-faced granite ashlar. The two pairs of gates are ornate and are of wrought iron.

Period of construction:	Early 20 th century
Materials:	Granite piers and walls, wrought iron gates
NIAH reference:	60220017
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment:

There was a gateway in this location earlier in the nineteenth century and this is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843. There is no gateway shown in this location on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The style of the stonework is similar to that on the adjacent gateway to the west, suggesting that they were built at around the same time. It is likely that this gateway was moved from another location during the disposal of land in the late 19th or early 20th century.

BH-17 – Gate number 4



Plate 21: Gate near Ballinteer Avenue



Plate 22: Gates

Description:

Gateway flanked by substantial gate piers of chamfered granite ashlar topped with a string course, frieze and cornice carrying a ball finial on a pedestal. The gates are of more recent date and are of mild steel.

Period of construction:	Piers: late 18 th or early 19 th century, gates: 20 th century
Materials:	Granite piers, steel gates
NIAH reference:	60220021
Heritage significance:	Regional (piers only)
NIAH rating:	Regional

Comment: The gate piers are very fine and the earliest of any at Marlay. This gate faced the junction with Ballinteer Avenue until that road was realigned.

BH-18 – Gate number 5

*Plate 23: Gateway 5**Plate 24: Gate***Description:**

Gateway flanked by substantial gate piers of chamfered granite ashlar topped with a string course, frieze and cornice carrying a ball finial on a pedestal. This gateway is of late date and is a well-executed replica of the Ballinteer gateway. The gates are also of recent date and are relatively ornate.

Period of construction:	Piers and gates: 20 th century
Materials:	Reconstituted granite piers, steel gates
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: This gateway is a replica of high quality, though not of heritage value.

BH-19 – Gate number 6

Plate 25: Gateway 6

Description:

Gateway now consists of no more than a gap in a wall, flanked by gate piers, each of which is cut from a single piece of granite.

Period of construction: Probably late 18th or early 19th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The gate piers are similar to farm gateways, though using local granite-working skills to good effect.

BH-20 – Gate number 7

Plate 26: Gateway 7

Description:

Gateway now survives as no more than a pair of gate piers, each of which is cut from a single piece of granite.

Period of construction: Probably late 18th or early 19th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The gate piers are similar to farm gateways, though using local granite-working skills to good effect.

BH-21 – Gate number 8

Plate 27: Gateway 8

Description:

Gateway is now of steel palisade fencing. An earlier gateway survives in the form of a pier of rubble granite in which a steel gate hanger is embedded. This is nonetheless of late date.

Period of construction: Later 20th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The gate pier uses local granite rubble but is not of heritage value.

BH-22 – Gate number 9

Plate 28: Eastern pier of gate 9



Plate 29: Western pier of gate 9

Description:

Two gate piers of rubble granite flanking a pathway leading off the wall-bounded roadway.

Period of construction:	Late 20 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The gate piers are of local granite but are not of heritage significance.

BH-23 – Gate number 10

Plate 30: Gateway 10

Description:

Gateway now consists of no more than a gap in a wall, flanked by gate piers, each of which is cut from a single piece of granite.

Period of construction: Piers are probably late 18th or early 19th century but appear to have been reused to mark a late twentieth century opening in the wall

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The gate piers are similar to farm gateways, though using local granite-working skills; good way of reusing earlier granite piers.

BH-24 – Gate number 11

Plate 31: Gateway 11

Description:

Two brick piers with granite capstones and ball finials, supporting wrought-iron gate.

Period of construction: Probably late 19th or early 20th century

Materials: Brick, granite and wrought iron

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Simple gate piers and gate, enlivened with addition of ball finials. Gateway provides access between Laurelmere and the farmyard. The gateway is not shown in the same location on the 1843 and 1864 Ordnance Survey maps.

BH-25 – Gate number 12*Plate 32: Gateway 12***Description:**

Gateway flanked by piers of granite, partly rubble and partly squared blocks. The gateway is of late date, reusing granite from elsewhere, probably within the demesne. The gates are of traditional form, though are also of late twentieth century origin. The adjacent railings are set into granite plinth walls, again of late twentieth century date.

Period of construction:	Late 20 th century
Materials:	Granite and steel
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The gate piers have been made with recycled granite and are well suited to the demesne, though not of heritage significance.

BH-26 – Smaller lake

Plate 33: Smaller lake

Description:

The smaller lake is approximately seventy-five metres in length and forty metres in width. It extends downstream from a weir at the northern margin of the large lake. An island in the middle measures about twenty-five metres from south to north and ten metres from west to east.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Earth and water
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The lakes are rare survivors within the county of eighteenth century demesne lakes.

BH-27 – Larger lake

Plate 34: Larger lake

Description:

The larger lake is shown on Duncan's map of 1821 to be somewhat longer than it is now, stretching further upstream to the south. It seems likely that this is a mapping inaccuracy, as the gradients would not favour the extension of the lake to the south.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Earth and water
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The lakes are rare survivors within the county of eighteenth century demesne lakes.

BH-28 – Boat house

Plate 35: Shelter, with remnants of boat house beneath

Description:

There was a boat house on the southern bank of the larger lake, mid-way across the width of the parkland that runs from the lake to the house. The site of the boat house now has a jetty projecting over the water, with a shelter on it. Beneath the shelter the remnants of the boat house may be seen with a small inlet from the lake that would have been roofed over.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Unknown
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Only the base of the boat house now survives, so it is of limited significance.

BH-29 – Bridge number 1

Plate 36: Bridge 1, at Grange Road

Description:

The river exits from the Marlay demesne via a bridge that carries Grange Road. The full extent of this bridge was not investigated for this study, inspection being confined to a view of the southern face of the bridge, as seen in the photograph above. This face of the bridge has a semi-circular arch with ring stones of well-cut granite. The wing walls partially cover the springs of the arch and are of rubble granite. The parts of the spandrels that are visible are also of rubble granite, while there is a row of cut granite coping stones above.

Period of construction:	Probably 19 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The visible part of the bridge is well made and attractive.

BH-30 – Bridge number 2

Plate 37: Bridge 2

Description:

Single-arched bridge with voussoirs of rock-faced granite and prominent keystone. Spandrels and walls of causeway are continuous and of uncoursed granite rubble. The coping stones are of square blocks of rock-faced granite.

Period of construction: 20th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: No bridge is shown on this site on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The bridge is well executed and an enhancement to the park.

BH-31 – Bridge number 3*Plate 38: Bridge 3***Description:**

Single-arched bridge of mass concrete faced with granite. Voussoirs are of rock-faced granite with prominent keystone. Spandrels and walls of causeway are continuous and faced with squared granite rubble. The coping stones are of square blocks of rock-faced granite.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite-faced concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: While made of mass concrete, the granite facing of the bridge is well executed and an enhancement to the park. Whatever its aesthetic appeal, it does not have heritage significance.

BH-32 – Bridge number 4*Plate 39: Bridge 4***Description:**

Single-arched bridge faced with granite. Voussoirs are slender and of cut granite with large keystone. Spandrels are faced with squared granite rubble. The coping stones are of squared blocks of rock-faced granite.

Period of construction:	Probably 19 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: This bridge carries water from the ha-ha, via an underground pipe, into the river channel. The bridge is well executed and though low-key and not prominently visible it is an enhancement to the park.

BH-33 – Bridge number 5*Plate 40: Bridge 5***Description:**

Single-arched bridge of granite; barrel of arch is plank-centred and has a significant amount of concrete. Arch ring is of squared rock-faced granite with prominent keystone on downstream side bearing a shamrock in relief. Spandrels are of granite rubble. The coping stones are alternate vertical and horizontal granite rubble.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The granite facing of the bridge is well executed and an enhancement to the park. Whatever its aesthetic appeal, it does not have heritage significance.

BH-34 – Bridge number 6

Plate 41: Bridge 6

Description:

Beam bridge of concrete and timber with tubular-steel balustrades.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Steel and timber
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: No heritage significance.

BH-35 – Bridge number 7*Plate 42: Bridge 7***Description:**

Beam bridge of concrete and timber with tubular-steel balustrades.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Steel and timber
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: No heritage significance.

BH-36 – Bridge number 8

Plate 43: Bridge 8

Description:

Steel bridge with steel-plate deck and post-and-chain balustrades.

Period of construction: Late 19th or early 20th century

Materials: Steel

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: An attractive bridge with its arched steel beams. This may be the bridge that is depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map, though its construction indicates that if it was present at that date it must have been relatively new.

BH-37 – Bridge number 9*Plate 44: Bridge 9***Description:**

Single-segmental-arched bridge of red and buff-coloured brick. Parapet is of pierced Portland stone with Portland stone copings. Rectangular niches set into the abutments have hoods of Portland stone.

Period of construction:	19 th century
Materials:	Brick and Portland stone
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: High-quality bridge that has had some well-executed restoration work carried out recently.

BH-38 – Bridge number 10

Plate 45: Bridge 10

Description:

Single-arched bridge of granite; arch ring is of roughly-squared granite, while spandrels, abutments and the barrel of the arch are of rubble granite. The arch is crudely formed, and its geometry varies from parabolic to three-centred. The length of the bridge is significantly greater than the span and the bridge may be more correctly referred to as a tunnel.

Period of construction:	19 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: While not of high-quality construction, the bridge has a certain charm. It is not readily visible.

BH-39 – Bridge number 11

Plate 46: Bridge 11

Description:

Single-arched bridge with elliptical brick arch. Abutments, spandrels and parapets are of rubble granite with large granite stones as capping.

Period of construction: 19th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Bridge appears modest from above, though it is well-made and of pleasant appearance when seen from the stream.

BH-40 – Bridge number 12*Plate 47: Bridge 12***Description:**

Single-arched rustic bridge with irregular arch of large granite stones and similarly large irregular stones in spandrels and abutments.

Period of construction: Probably 19th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Bridge has been built with a deliberately informal, irregular style and as a result has a certain charm.

BH-41 – Bridge number 13

Plate 48: Bridge 13

Description:

Single-arched bridge with shallow segmental arch. Abutments are of granite rubble, span is of steel and parapets are timber railings.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Timber, steel and granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The bridge is very picturesque and fits well into the character of the demesne but is not of heritage value.

BH-42 – Bridge number 14*Plate 49: Bridge 14***Description:**

Single-arched bridge with segmental arch of roughly-squared granite voussoirs and with dropped keystone. Abutments and spandrels are of rubble granite. The steel railings are a later addition.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: A relatively modest bridge, though well-made and in keeping with the demesne. It is of local value.

BH-43 – Bridge number 15

Plate 50: Bridge 15

Description:

Single-arched bridge on eastern river channel. Brick vaulting with three-centred shallow brick arch. Abutments, spandrels and parapets are of rubble granite with large granite stones as capping.

Period of construction:	19 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Bridge appears modest from above, though it has a well-made and attractive brick arch when seen from the stream.

BH-44 – Bridge number 16*Plate 51: Bridge 16***Description:**

Single-arched bridge with segmental granite arches on either face, with prominent granite keystone with carved motif. Abutments, spandrels and parapets are of rubble granite with large granite stones as capping. Deck is mass concrete.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Well-designed granite-faced bridge with carved keystone. Fits well into character of demesne, but is not of heritage value

BH-45 – Bridge number 17*Plate 52: Bridge 17***Description:**

Single-arched bridge with segmental granite arches on faces and prominent carved granite keystone. Deck is of arched mass concrete. Abutments, spandrels and parapets are of rubble granite with large granite stones as capping.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Bridge is well designed and blends well with the character of the park but is not of heritage value.

BH-46 – Bridge number 18

Plate 53: Bridge 18

Description:

Single-arched bridge of mass concrete and faced with rubble granite. There is no distinct arch ring on either side, and no coping.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Well-designed granite-faced bridge that fits into character of demesne, but is not of heritage value

BH-47 – Bridge number 19

Plate 54: Bridge 19

Description:

Single-arched segmental bridge with roughly-shaped granite ring stones and rubble-granite spandrels. The original parapets are missing, and a steel palisade railing runs along the deck.

Period of construction: Probably 19th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The visible part of the bridge is well made and attractive.

BH-48 – Bridge number 20

Plate 55: Bridge 20

Description:

Flat-headed bridge or culvert of rubble granite with timber beam on visible face. Footings appear to be of mass concrete.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Modest culvert opening and not of heritage value

BH-49 – Bridge number 21

Plate 56: Bridge 21

Description:

Bridge is concealed and is inaccessible other than the deck and parapets. Nature of the construction is uncertain. Parapet walls are of rubble granite. On the western side of the bridge there is a fen, which was formerly a pond and may have been a duck pond associated with the farmyard. The bridge carries a small watercourse from this pond towards the lake. The bridge may be so small as to be referred to more correctly as a culvert.

Period of construction:	Uncertain, but probably 19 th century
Materials:	Unknown
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Unknown
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Without better access to examine the bridge its nature and character cannot be assessed.

BH-50 – Bridge number 22

Plate 57: Bridge 22

Description:

Single-span bridge of steel and/or concrete. Parapets are timber fences.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Timber and steel
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Not of heritage interest.

BH-51 – Bridge number 23*Plate 58: Bridge 23***Description:**

Single-span bridge with segmental steel arch. Parapets are timber fences.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Timber and steel
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Attractive bridge, but not of heritage interest.

BH-52 – Bridge number 24

Plate 59: Bridge 24

Description:

Concrete beam bridge with tubular steel rails.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Concrete and steel
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Utilitarian bridge and not of heritage value.

BH-53 – Bridge number 25*Plate 60: Bridge 25**Plate 61: Tunnel at bridge 25***Description:**

Externally, this bridge appears to have no function and to consist of a segmental granite arch, without spandrels. It is, however, a tunnel that has been buried due to the raising up of the ground to the front to provide for the roadway between the farm yard and the gates. This is a buried tunnel with a roughly semi-circular vault of rubble granite. It runs to the western boundary of the park, a distance of about six metres

Period of construction: 18th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Regional

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The Ordnance Survey map of 1864 shows that this tunnel brought a walkway underneath the former line of the road between the farm yard and the gates of the demesne, allowing the gentry to continue their walks without having to cross the farm road. This may also be seen on the first-edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1843.

Pedestrian underpasses such as these are not common in demesnes, or elsewhere, from the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries.

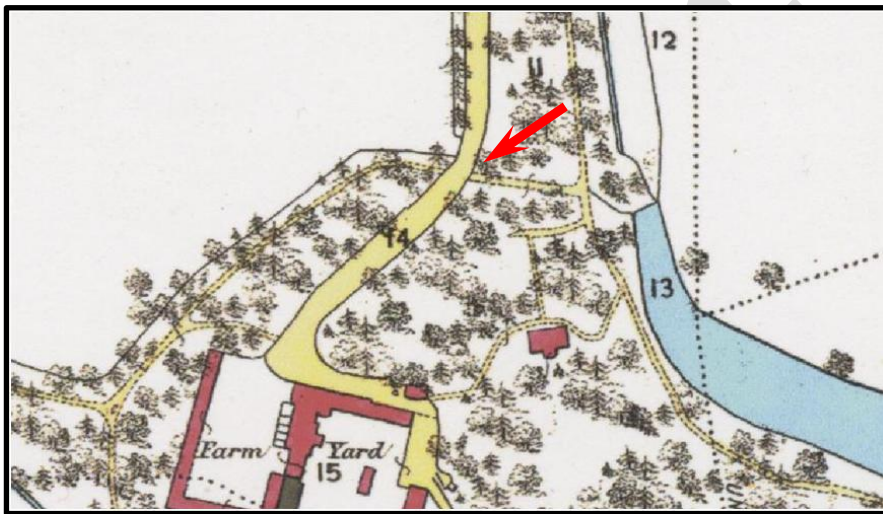


Figure 3: Detail of OS map of 1864 showing bridge 25

BH-54 – Bridge number 26*Plate 62: Bridge 26***Description:**

Granite bridge crossing the ha-ha in the parkland to the south of the main house. The bridge vault is of rubble granite and mass concrete and the arch ring consists of squared granite blocks and with granite rubble spandrels. The railings are of steel.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite, concrete and steel
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: No bridges are shown crossing the ha-ha on the 1865, 1907 or 1936 Ordnance Survey maps, suggesting that this bridge is of later twentieth century date; this is confirmed in the use of mass concrete.

BH-55 – Bridge numbers 27 to 29

Plate 63: Bridges 27 to 29

Description:

Three steel beam bridges with timber decks and tubular steel rails. The bridges crossed the ha-ha in the parkland to the south of the main house.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Steel and timber
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Utilitarian bridges and were not of heritage value. They have now been removed.

BH-56 – Weir number 1

Plate 64: Weir number 1

Description: A small weir approximately 600mm high, constructed of granite. The upper courses are of cut granite to provide a level top for the weir, while the lower part of the weir is of rubble, with small stones. The weir would originally have held back an area of water to form a small lake or pond, but a pipe has been inserted into the masonry to carry the water through and the weir is no longer functioning. The stonework is not in good condition.

Period of construction:	Probably mid-19 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment:.. If this weir was to be brought back into use it would require significant repairs and possible partial reconstruction.

BH-57 – Weir number 2

Plate 65: Weir number 2

Description: A substantial weir faced with rubble stone, though the nature of the construction is unknown without taking samples of the core of the weir. This weir was constructed to create the smaller of the two lakes, probably in the eighteenth century, as was discussed in the historical background above. On the eastern side of the weir, near the base, there is a stone arch, which is the portal of a culvert that discharges into the river.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Stone and mortar
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The condition of this weir should be monitored, as there appears to have been loss of masonry at the base. The Regional significance has been assigned as this weir is an integral part of the lake that it holds back and hence should have the same heritage value.

BH-58 – Weir number 3

Plate 66: Weir number 3

Description: Weir number 3 is constructed with granite rubble, probably to appear as a picturesque waterfall, as seen from the adjacent footbridge. The top is level, built carefully so as determine the water level in the upper lake.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The regional significance attribution arises from the weir being an integral and necessary part of the upper lake rather than from its own inherent qualities.

BH-59 – Weir number 4

Plate 67: Weir number 4

Description: Weir constructed with granite rubble, providing a cascade of water. A branch of the river leads off towards the east to join the other channel a short distance away.

Period of construction: Probably mid-nineteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: This would have held back the small pond or lake seen on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map, though according to the map evidence it is not in the same location as the weir that would have provided the longer lake seen on the 1843 map.

BH-60 – Weir number 5

Plate 68: Weir number 5

Description: Artificial waterfall, or weir, probably designed to provide the sound of falling water and to create a visual effect.

Period of construction: Mid-nineteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Modest-sized weir.

BH-61 – Weir number 6

Plate 69: Weir number 6

Description: Substantial U-shaped weir constructed with rubble stone.

Period of construction: Possibly eighteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: It is possible that this weir originally held back part of the now-disappeared upper lake, which may have descended in stages, due to the gradient along the valley.

BH-62 – Weir number 7

Plate 70: Weir number 7

Description: Rubble-stone weir.

Period of construction: Probable mid-nineteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Simple weir of rocks.

BH-63 – Weir number 8

Plate 71: Weir number 8

Description: Weir of granite rocks, raising the water level.

Period of construction:	Probably mid-nineteenth century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: Simple granite weir

BH-64 – Weir number 9

Plate 72: Weir number 9

Description: Weir of granite rocks

Period of construction: Probably mid-nineteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Simple granite weir

BH-65 – Weir number 10

Plate 73: Weir number 10

Description: Granite weir with vertical rectangular gap with slots for boards to regulate the height of the water upstream.

Period of construction: Late-nineteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The weir is not shown on the 1843 or 1864 Ordnance Survey maps.

BH-66 – Weir number 11

Plate 74: Weir number 11

Description: Granite weir with concrete platform spanning the top. The weir serves to hold back the water in the longer lake.

Period of construction: Eighteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Regional

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The concrete beam is not part of the original weir and hence is not considered to be part of the Regional designation. This designation has been assigned as the weir is an integral part of the lake and hence should be assigned the same rating.

BH-67 - Railing 1

Plate 75: Railing number 1

Description: Galvanised-steel railing with posts and five rails and with curved opposing diagonals.

Period of construction: Twentieth century

Materials: Galvanised steel

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Attractive iron railing alongside the smaller lake. Despite the late date the railings are in a traditional style that adds to the character of the park.

BH-68 - Railing 2

Plate 76: Railing number 2

Description: Simple galvanised-steel railing with spiked vertical bars held between horizontal flat bars.

Period of construction: Probably late twentieth century

Materials: Wrought iron

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The railing is in the vicinity of the bridge to the island in the smaller lake. Despite the late date the railings are of traditional design and add to the character of the park.

BH-69 - Railing 3

Plate 77: Railing 3

Description: Traditional simple steel railings of a type frequently found alongside the driveways to country houses. Railing consists of five horizontal bars supported at intervals with simple vertical bars.

Period of construction: Late twentieth- or early twenty-first-century

Materials: Painted steel

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Attractive traditional-style wrought-iron railing, though of a later date.

BH-70 - Railing 4

Plate 78: Railing 4

Description: Traditional simple galvanised-steel railings consisting of four flat horizontal bars and one round-section horizontal bar supported at intervals with I-section vertical bars.

Period of construction: Probably late twentieth-century

Materials: Galvanised steel

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: None

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Attractive traditional-style wrought-iron railing, though of a later date.

BH-71 - Railing 5

Plate 79: Railing 5

Description: Wrought-iron railing with round-section top bar and three horizontal flat bars, supported on vertical wrought-iron I-section bars.

Period of construction: Probably mid-nineteenth-century

Materials: Wrought iron

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: Located on the eastern side of the parkland to the south of the main house and along the margin of the woodland alongside the river. This railing would have prevented livestock from straying out of the parkland and into the pleasure grounds along the river valley.

BH-72 - Wall of walled garden

Plate 80: Western side of wall of walled garden

Description:

High stone garden wall with thick lower stage more than two metres high, topped by thinner upper level almost a metre high.

Period of construction:	18 th century
Materials:	Granite with brick facing to part of inner face
NIAH reference:	60220013 (walled garden)
Heritage significance:	Regional
NIAH rating:	Regional (walled garden)

Comment: Substantial perimeter wall enclosing the walled gardens. This would have been built around the time that the main house was built.

BH-73 - Western gateway to walled garden

Plate 81: Western gateway to walled garden

Description:

Gateway through high garden wall. Piers are of buff-coloured brick, while ends of walls have been finished in red brick, turning to the external face to meet the granite facing. The doors are of timber.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Brick and timber
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The gateway is a late insertion into the western wall of the walled garden and is not of heritage value.

BH-74 - Walls flanking roadway

Plate 82: Walls flanking farm roadway

Description:

Granite walls, c.1200mm high, flanking the east-west farm roadway that runs to the south of the farm yard. The walls are constructed of rubble granite and are not formally capped.

Period of construction: 18th century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: The walls would be part of the original demesne, though of low heritage value other than their association with the Marlay demesne.

BH-75 - Wall at car park

Plate 83: Wall at car park

Description:

Short stretch of wall of granite rubble capped with semi-cylindrical granite copings. The wall spans between two hedges and in its centre there is a pedestrian stile of dressed granite.

Period of construction:	20 th century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	None
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: This is a well-designed and well-built stretch of wall with imaginative use of salvage granite elements, however it is not of heritage value.

BH-76 – Walls at eastern river channel

Plate 84: Wall at car park

Description:

The eastern channel of the river runs through a channel that was excavated in about 1860 and is relatively deep in places, where it is held between retaining walls. The original walls are of stone, while some later walls are of mass concrete.

Period of construction:	Mid-nineteenth century
Materials:	Granite and concrete
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local (stone walls); None (concrete walls)
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: The walls are necessary for keeping the channel open.

BH-77 - Wall at old ditch

Plate 85: Wall at old ditch

Description:

To the east of the two river channels along the margin of the playing fields, eastward from the longer lake, there is a ditch that has a stone retaining wall along its eastern side. At one point a stone wall is built off the top of the retaining wall and runs for a short distance through the undergrowth towards the playing fields.

Period of construction:	Probably mid-nineteenth century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: No ditch or walls are shown on any Ordnance Survey maps at this location.

BH-78 – Box culvert at larger lake

Plate 86: Box culvert at larger lake

Description:

On the southern side of the longer lake there is a box culvert at the water's edge, about ten metres to the west of the brick bridge at the eastern end of the lake. This is formed with squared stones set vertically and bridged over with a longer slab. The vertical stones are flanked with pairs of horizontal stones.

Period of construction: Probably eighteenth century

Materials: Granite

NIAH reference: Not included

Heritage significance: Local

NIAH rating: n/a

Comment: This is probably a field drain dating from the time that the lake was formed.

BH-79 – Box culvert beside western river channel

Plate 87: Box culvert alongside river channel

Description:

On the eastern side of the western river channel, just downstream from weir number 4, there is a box culvert a little back from the river in the bank. This is formed with vertical stones spanned by flat stone slabs.

Period of construction:	Probably eighteenth century
Materials:	Granite
NIAH reference:	Not included
Heritage significance:	Local
NIAH rating:	n/a

Comment: This is probably a field drain dating from the time that the landscaping was undertaken, to drain the land to the east of the river channel

Appendix: List of structures

Ref.	Structure	Rating
BH-01	Marlay House	Regional
BH-02	Courtyard	Regional
BH-03	Farm yard	Regional
BH-04	Laurelmore Cottage	Regional
BH-05	Head gardener's cottage	Regional
BH-06	Ballinteer gate lodge	Regional
BH-07	Western gate lodge	Low
BH-08	Derelict gate lodge	Low
BH-09	Toilet block	None
BH-10	Small railway building	None
BH-11	Railway shed	None
BH-12	Timber shed	None
BH-13	Perimeter wall	Regional
BH-14	Gate 1	None
BH-15	Gate 2	Regional
BH-16	Gate 3	Regional
BH-17	Gate 4	Regional
BH-18	Gate 5	None
BH-19	Gate 6	Local
BH-20	Gate 7	Local
BH-21	Gate 8	None
BH-22	Gate 9	None
BH-23	Gate 10	Local
BH-24	Gate 11	None
BH-25	Gate 12	None
BH-26	Smaller lake	Regional
BH-27	Larger lake	Regional
BH-28	Boat house	Local
BH-29	Bridge 1	Local
BH-30	Bridge 2	Local
BH-31	Bridge 3	None
BH-32	Bridge 4	Local
BH-33	Bridge 5	None
BH-34	Bridge 6	None
BH-35	Bridge 7	None
BH-36	Bridge 8	Local
BH-37	Bridge 9	Regional
BH-38	Bridge 10	Local
BH-39	Bridge 11	Local
BH-40	Bridge 12	Local
BH-41	Bridge 13	None
BH-42	Bridge 14	Local

BH-43	Bridge 15	Local
BH-44	Bridge 16	None
BH-45	Bridge 17	None
BH-46	Bridge 18	None
BH-47	Bridge 19	Local
BH-48	Bridge 20	None
BH-49	Bridge 21	Unknown
BH-50	Bridge 22	None
BH-51	Bridge 23	None
BH-52	Bridge 24	None
BH-53	Bridge 25	Regional
BH-54	Bridge 26	None
BH-55	Bridge 27 to 29	None
BH-56	Weir 1	Local
BH-57	Weir 2	Regional
BH-58	Weir 3	Regional
BH-59	Weir 4	Local
BH-60	Weir 5	Local
BH-61	Weir 6	Local
BH-62	Weir 7	Local
BH-63	Weir 8	Local
BH-64	Weir 9	Local
BH-65	Weir 10	Local
BH-66	Weir 11	Regional
BH-67	Railing 1	None
BH-68	Railing 2	None
BH-69	Railing 3	None
BH-70	Railing 4	None
BH-71	Railing 5	Local
BH-72	Wall of walled garden	Regional
BH-73	Western gateway to walled garden	None
BH-74	Walls flanking farm roadway	Local
BH-75	Wall at car park	None
BH-76	Walls at eastern river channel	Local
BH-77	Walls at old ditch	Local
BH-78	Box culvert at longer lake	Local
BH-79	Box culvert at river channel	Local